

About the N.C. Office of State Archaeology

The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) was created by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1973 to coordinate and implement a statewide archaeological protection program. These programs include maintaining a statewide computer-based inventory of archaeological sites (including cemeteries) and enforcing and implementing state and federal laws designed to protect our shared cultural heritage. Permanent curation of archaeological artifacts, public outreach, and education are also crucial aspects of the OSA's mission. Our work protects the state's legacy of Native American villages, colonial towns, farmsteads, historic shipwrecks, and other archaeological sites. Appreciation of our state's cultural heritage enhances the social, educational, cultural, and economic future of North Carolina.

About the N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

The N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (NCDNCR) is the state agency with a vision to be the leader in using the state's natural and cultural resources to build the social, cultural, educational, and economic future of North Carolina. Led by Secretary Susi Hamilton, NCDNCR's mission is to improve the quality of life in our state by creating opportunities to experience excellence in the arts, history, libraries, and nature in North Carolina by stimulating learning, inspiring creativity, preserving the state's history, conserving the state's natural heritage, encouraging recreation and cultural tourism, and promoting economic development.

NCDNCR includes 27 historic sites, seven history museums, two art museums, two science museums, three aquariums and Jennette's Pier, 39 state parks and recreation areas, the N.C. Zoo, the nation's first state-supported Symphony Orchestra, the State Library, the State Archives, the N.C. Arts Council, State Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology, along with the Division of Land and Water Stewardship.

For more information, please call 919-807-7300 or visit www.ncdcr.gov.

2017 North Carolina Office of State Archaeology Staff, Student, and Intern Research Symposium

The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NC OSA) in association with the Division of State Historic Sites and Properties is hosting a public presentation to discuss recent research by staff, student, and interns utilizing extant artifact collections curated at the Archaeology Research Center, and field research on certain state historic sites. This symposium will highlight the myriad of research possibilities available through the OSA and its Research Center.

Thursday, October 19, 2017, from 9 am to 2:30 pm
North Carolina Office of Archives and History
109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27603
Admission is free and open to the public.



**NC DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**

For more information, please contact John J. Mintz at john.mintz@ncdcr.gov or 919-807-6555 or Rosemarie Blewitt-Golsch at rosemarie.blewitt@ncdcr.gov or 919-807-6558.

Itinerary

9:00-9:05

Introduction

9:05-9:35

Research Round Table—Charles Ewen (East Carolina University), Eric Jones (Wake Forest University), Kristen Chew (Wake Technical Community College), Dru McGill (North Carolina State University)

9:35-9:50

Devon Borgardt, OSA — Searching for One Site and Finding Another: The Eighteenth Century Component at Charles Towne (31BW133)

9:50-10:05

Sherry Boyette, OSA—Unexpected Developments: Untangling the Web of Eagle Tavern (31HX1*55*2)

10:05-10:20

Michael Johnson, ECU – Who Really Slept Here? An Investigation of the Structures at Fort Anderson West of Battery A

10:20-10:35

Emery Bencini , ECU – Archaeological Investigation of the Pitt County Poor Farm

10:35-10:50

Rosie Blewitt-Golsch and John J. Mintz, OSA — Exploring Charlestowne (31BW133): The 1987 Thomas Lofffield Excavations

10:50-12

Lunch break

additional excavations were performed at the site west of Battery A at the location of one of the brick and ballast stone features. Early analysis of the material remains from this and previous field work are suggestive of an early to mid-nineteenth century occupation of the site sometime before the Civil War.

Krizmanich, John An Introduction to 31CK22: A Multi-component Site on the Currituck Sound

31CK22 is a multi-component archaeological site located on the Currituck Sound that is at risk due to erosion. It is the goal of this presentation to provide a greater understanding of the severity of site loss due to erosional forces. The presenter will introduce this quickly vanishing site by highlighting three components and the artifacts recovered from each.

Morris, John W. and Chris Southerly Six Decades in the Water: A History of North Carolina Maritime Archaeology

In response to the 1962 salvage of the blockade runner MODERN GREECE underwater archaeology had its nascent beginnings in North Carolina. Since then North Carolina's Underwater Archaeology Branch has evolved into a dedicated maritime component of the Office of State Archaeology. This presentation will trace the evolution of the unit as both the discipline of nautical archaeology and the applicable technology have matured into the unit's current mission. The changes in state and federal guidelines, partnerships, previous project descriptions, and contemporaneous research designs will be chronologically presented.

Quintana, Jorge As the Sun Sets, We Remain: Preliminary Results on the Gause Cemetery at Seaside

The Gause Cemetery at Seaside is a small family cemetery located in Sunset Beach, North Carolina. The site was all but forgotten, with only a few damaged brick burial vaults visible above ground. In the summer of 2017, a survey was conducted by East Carolina University's Summer Field School to better identify the spatial boundaries of the cemetery. Available documents and associated artifacts date the cemetery to around the late 18th to early 19th century. Ground Penetrating Radar and solid rod probing were utilized to map out the extent of the cemetery boundaries and locate unmarked burials.

Daniel, Jim Digging without a Trowel: A Researcher Looks at the Office of State Archaeology

Nearly 60 years ago, as an undergraduate, I was told that the most important thing I'd learn in college was where to find answers. After several decades as a researcher and historian, that has proven to be an accurate assessment and a guiding principal. During the past decade, while working on North Carolina archaeology-based histories I approached the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, which I found meets and exceeds all criteria as "a place to find answers." This program introduces OSA through the eyes of a researcher, delineating both the considerable extent and quality of the resource, opportunities for the researcher and student, and offers suggestions as to how a researcher might best approach it.

Gutierrez, Grace Moseley's Life in Ruins: The Excavation of Lot 34 and its Structural Remains at Brunswick Town

During his initial work at Brunswick Town, Stanley South noted what he perceived to be a rammed earth foundation on politician Edward Moseley's property, however it was never investigated. This style of construction would have been atypical of the time and region in which it would have been constructed. Due to the anomalous nature and lack of further investigation, the structure on Moseley's Lot 34 was the focus of East Carolina University's 2017 Summer Field School. During the field school, excavations discovered a concentration of mortar and brickbats, under which a pier was located. Due to these characteristics, the structure was determined to be the remains of a building and chimney fall. Further analysis will be conducted on the recovered material remains to aid in understanding the use and layout of the site.

Johnson, Michael Who Really Slept Here? An Investigation of the Structures at Fort Anderson West of Battery A

Brick and ballast stone features located in an area to the west of Battery A at Fort Anderson at the Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic site have been interpreted as the location of barracks for troops during the American Civil War. Within the last ten years, archaeological excavations have been performed at the site recovering a large quantity of data. However, the amount of military artifacts recovered was somewhat limited when compared with archaeological assemblages at similar Civil War barracks sites. During the 2017 ECU Summer Field School

12:00-12:15

Jim Daniel—Digging without a Trowel: A Researcher Looks at the Office of State Archaeology

12:15-12:30

John Krizmanich—An Introduction to 31CK22: A Multi-component Site on the Currituck Sound

12:30-12:45

Lawrence Abbott, Kathleen M. Farrell, and John Krizmanich—An Assessment of Site Loss in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina: A Study of the Potential Effects of Coastal Erosion on Archaeological Resources, Initial Results

12:45-1:00

Grace Gutierrez, ECU— Moseley's Life in Ruins: The Excavation of Lot 34 and its Structural Remains at Brunswick Town

1:00-1:30

John W. Morris and Chris Southerly, UAB—Six Decades in the Water: A History of North Carolina Maritime Archaeology

1:30-1:45

Charlie Ewen, ECU—Brunswick Town Excavations

1:45-2:00

Jorge Quintana, ECU – As the Sun Sets, We Remain: Preliminary Results on the Gause Cemetery at Seaside

2:00-2:15

Closing Remarks

Abbott, Lawrence E., Kathleen M. Farrell, and John Krizmanich

An Assessment of Site Loss in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina: A Study of the Potential Effects of Coastal Erosion on Archaeological Resources, Initial Results

The loss of archaeological sites within coastal regions due to shoreline erosion is a grim fact of life across the globe. It is highly likely that this erosional process will intensify over time. North Carolina is particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion because a large portion of the outer Coastal Plain is less than one meter above mean sea level. The state has over 5,900 square kilometers of land below one meter in elevation making it the third largest low-lying location in the United States after Louisiana and Florida. Governmental agencies, universities, and private research groups within North Carolina have begun to assess the potential threats posed by coastal erosion on a wide range of natural resources. In response, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NCOSA), in partnership with the North Carolina Geological Survey (NCGS), has undertaken an initial assessment of the possible effects of coastal erosion and land loss on archaeological sites and other cultural resources within the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. Data were collected on 5,746 sites that occur at elevations of 30 feet or less above mean sea level. This presentation will discuss aspects of the project along with some basic research questions, and an initial inventory of archaeological sites potentially at risk from coastal erosion. In addition, the presentation offers recommendations regarding long-range goals and future research related to assessing the impacts of coastal erosion on cultural resources.

Bencini, Emery Archaeological Investigation of the Pitt County Poor Farm

Prior to the welfare system, local governments took it upon themselves to take care of the local poor, by giving them a place to live in exchange for some limited labor. North Carolina counties had poor farms in most counties, including Pitt County. The East Carolina University Summer Ventures 2017 Field School excavated areas that are being interpreted as the Overseer's house and the Poor House, itself, on what was then the Pitt County Home property, dating from 1830 to 1965 in Greenville, North Carolina. This work was conducted to publicly interpret the Pitt County Home and address conflicting oral histories told by local residents.

Blewitt-Golsch, Rosie and John J. Mintz Exploring Charles Towne (31BW133): The 1987 Thomas Loftfield Excavations

The Office of State Archaeology Research Center began a reanalysis of Thomas Loftfield's 1987 to 1992 archaeological investigations at Charles Towne (31BW133), one of the earliest colonial settlements in the state. Loftfield had interpreted the site as a military headquarters for the colony, relying partially on his claim that a number of large trenches exposed during excavations represented Barbadian-style fortifications. We will offer an alternative explanation for these trenches, as well as discuss the results of analysis conducted by OSARC laboratory staff on artifacts from the 1987 field season.

Borgardt, Devon Searching for One Site and Finding Another: The Eighteenth Century Component at Charles Towne (31BW133)

In 1969, archaeologists from the North Carolina Department of Archives and History and the University of North Carolina, Wilmington, in conjunction with the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society, set out to locate the archaeological remains of the Barbadian settlement of 1663-1667. Instead, they uncovered an early eighteenth-century plantation house. While the excavations did not uncover the Barbadian component, the artifact assemblage indicates the presence of early colonists in the region.

Boyette, Sherry Unexpected Developments: Untangling the Web of Eagle Tavern (31HX1*55*2)

Built in the 1760s, Eagle Tavern became one of the most popular dwellings in Halifax. Over the centuries, the location and ownership of the tavern changed. The 1973-1974 excavations of Lot 55, Halifax State Historic Site, by Schwartz and Nesmith were in preparation for moving Eagle Tavern to that lot. By the time artifacts from that excavation were analyzed five decades later, records had become confused and researchers believed the artifacts were from Eagle Tavern. While researching the Tavern's history, it became apparent that this was not the case. The artifacts came from an unknown dwelling. But who's? This presentation will attempt to explain who lived in the dwelling, for how long, and for what purpose.